

THE GALE.

Freaks of the Storm Throughout the Country.

CHURCHES AND HOUSES BLOWN DOWN.

Steeple, Chimneys and Roofs Flung to the Earth.

DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

The severest gale ever known in this region swept over New York yesterday. The velocity of the wind at one time being sixty miles an hour. While the storm was in its strength apprehension was entertained that serious damage would be done to the shipping in the harbor and the lofty buildings in the city; but, fortunately, the fears were not realized, and no great damage had been reported from them at a late hour last night. The suburbs, however, fared less fortunately, for several serious accidents are recorded as having happened in Brooklyn, where in one instance the triple roof of a brown stone structure was carried off and deposited in the back yard. No wrecks are yet reported. The storm signals, which were generally displayed from the tall masts of the Equitable Insurance Building when a gale is approaching, were blown from the masts, and the large projecting signs which have lately been erected on Broadway were drawn in yesterday, in order that they might not be blown down. At noon, such was the force of the gale, it was almost impossible to walk the streets. Many pedestrians who were brave enough to venture out, or whose duty called them abroad, came to grief, as the police report several accidental falls and as many broken bones.

THE EFFECT IN BROOKLYN.
The gale occasioned considerable damage in Brooklyn, fences, awnings, signs, trees, roofs and even houses being carried away.

About eight o'clock in the morning a row of five frame houses, in course of construction, on Hayward street, between White and Bedford avenues, were thrown down by the force of the gale. Fortunately there were no workmen in them at the time, the loss, which is sustained by Mr. Joseph Hopkins, of No. 233 Bedford avenue, amounts to about \$10,000.

A small frame house, situated on Fourth avenue, near Fifth street, South Brooklyn, was blown a distance of fifteen feet and destroyed. The family left the doomed domicile on finding it rocking on its foundations, and fled to the street.

About ten o'clock, while the pupils of public school No. 28, on Fulton avenue, were engaged in their usual class exercises, a tempestary wind was caused by the blowing off of the tin roof of the building. The presence of mind exhibited by the teachers prevented any impetuous rushing out of the children and quickly restored confidence and order among them. School was dismissed for the day and repairs commenced.

The roof was blown off the dwelling of Mrs. Catherine Keegan, at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Third avenue, Gowanus, at half past eleven o'clock, and fell on the opposite side of the street. The damage occasioned will amount to about \$500.

A heavy mass of bricks, composing the chimney of the building adjoining police headquarters, fell on the roof of the latter structure, knocking down a ceiling beneath and breaking the telegraph line which led over the roof.

About half past one P. M. the roof of the roof of the jenny house attached to Lawrence's rope walk, near the corner of Bushwick avenue and McKibben street, and three feet in length, was blown off.

At the same time a portion of the side wall was blown into the room among the spindles, breaking several of the machines and slightly injuring one of the girls. She was taken home by her mother, and her companions before her name could be ascertained.

The roof of Kennedy's rope walk at the foot of Ewen street, at Bushwick, was ripped off by the wind for a distance of sixty feet.

Several trees were blown down, one opposite No. 111 Second street and another on the corner of Bedford avenue and Taylor street.

EFFECT ON THE SHIPPING.
The *Charles Steamer China*, Captain Gill, sailed yesterday morning, with twenty-three cabin passengers. As she left her dock about six o'clock, she was assailed by the gale, and her speed was so much retarded that she was unable to get outside of Sandy Hook. Once in the middle of the stream, she was instantly killed yesterday, and went down the bay quite gracefully and was soon out of sight.

One of the Charleston steamers arrived during the evening, before the gale rose in its fury, and anchored in the Hudson. When the wind began to blow more fiercely she dragged her anchor and was driven against the Battery, where she was wrecked, where her crew succeeded in making her fast.

The water in the river was lower yesterday during the gale than it had been for some time, a great volume of it having been forced out by the strong gale.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.
The telegraph companies report that all the wires south of Philadelphia were cut by the storm. The Western Union company reports that its workmen no sooner get a wire than it is blown down again.

The gale on Jersey City Heights was the severest of the season, and caused much damage to property. An immense tall building, which had been erected on the top of the hill, and two men who were passing had a narrow escape from being killed. A tree opposite the County Court House, on Newark avenue, was blown down, smashing a large window. Several houses on Fairlane avenue were partially stripped of their roofs, and some valuable fruit trees were torn from the roots in a garden on Westside avenue.

While the gale was at its height in Jersey City part of the roof of public school No. 12 in the Bergen district was swept away and scattered in different directions. Fortunately no person was injured.

A man named Peter Folson, who was employed as an oiler in the freight yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, at Jersey City, was instantly killed yesterday. He was in the act of climbing a car when an empty freight car, which was standing on a steep grade, was moved by the force of the wind, and fell over him, crushing him to death without his perceiving it. He was crushed between the two cars.

RAGON OF THE THERMOMETER.
The following record of changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's pharmacy, Herald Building—

	1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	29	32
6 A. M.	29	32
9 A. M.	29	32
12 M.	29	32
3 P. M.	29	32
6 P. M.	29	32
9 P. M.	29	32
12 M.	29	32
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.	29	32

STANDSTILL FLEET.
The Coast Wrecking Company of this city received a despatch from agents at Lowest, Eng., last night, informing them that the following vessels were stranded at that point—

Ida Grant, stranded; Mary Compton, Martha Granger, Henry May, J. H. Pitts, Nellie Pressner and Victoria. Several of them are full of water. The schooner *Arthur Wright* has been blown ashore, and is in a bad way. The *Coast Wrecking Company* sent schooners to Lowest last night from Staten Island, equipped with all the necessary materials for saving stranded vessels.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.
WIND AND SNOW IN MICHIGAN.

A terrific storm of wind and snow swept over the State last night. This morning is the coldest of the season; the thermometer registers twenty-five degrees below zero at Mackinac.

RAVAGES OF THE WEATHER AT TROY—A FATAL OCCURRENCE AT GREEN ISLAND.

The wind blew a gale this morning, overturning houses and doing damage to the city to the extent of several thousand dollars. At Cohoes the damage is about \$20,000. The wind at Lansingburg, Watford and West Troy is comparatively light.

Samuel Chickley, a conductor of the Troy and Cohoes road, was probably fatally injured on Green Island this morning by a portion of a falling roof.

A STEEPLE AND CHIMNEY DEMOLISHED AT COHOS—DAMAGE TO DWELLINGS.

Cohoes, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1876.
At seven o'clock this morning, during a severe northwesterly gale, the steeple of St. Bernard's church, situated on Ontario street, 225 feet high, containing a full set of chimes, was blown down and completely demolished. The chimes were buried under the masonry and the steeple was blown down and completely demolished. The church was buried under the masonry and the steeple was blown down and completely demolished.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

THE EFFORTS TO SECURE BABCOCK'S CONVICTION—BOTH SIDES READY—EIGHT LAWYERS ABANDONED ON THE SIDE OF THE DEFENSE AGAINST TWO FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

St. Louis, Feb. 2, 1876.

Although the McKee case has been the great topic of conversation in St. Louis during the past week it is, nevertheless, very manifest to everybody that it is really the Babcock trial in the background which has lent the greatest interest to it, as well as to the whole whiskey fraud prosecution. People feel instinctively that the success or failure of the prosecution in the case of General Babcock would very much depend upon the result of the McKee and Maguire trials. There are but few people who believed that Babcock could be convicted if McKee and Maguire were acquitted, for it was generally assumed that much of the evidence would be identical in the three cases, and that with the failure of these two cases the moral backbone of the prosecution would be certainly broken.

Colonel Dyer, the able and indomitable United States District Attorney, denied this most emphatically, to be sure, and declared that even if Maguire should be held innocent by twelve of his countrymen Babcock would still be convicted, for the reasons that the evidence against him was much stronger than it was against McKee and Maguire, and that it was of a different character. Of course, Dyer's energy is misdirected, for he is not a lawyer, but a politician, and he is not a lawyer, but a politician, and he is not a lawyer, but a politician.

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HOUSES IN PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN DISMANTLED AND BLOWN DOWN—THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS INJURED.

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The high wind which prevailed early this morning did great damage throughout the city. In almost every section houses were unroofed or otherwise damaged. At the Centennial Grounds the towers of Agricultural Hall and of the New York State Buildings were considerably injured. A three story frame structure at Forty-first street and Elm avenue, and a one story brick building at Forty-third street and Lancaster avenue were blown down. The tin roof of the Trans-Centennial Hotel, near the Centennial grounds, was partially carried away, as was also the tin roof of the Farmers' Market.

In Camden, N. J., the gale was equally violent. The roofs of all houses on Sixth street were lifted up and blown a distance of some seventy feet.

SUPPOSED MARINE DISASTER OFF CAPE MAY.

Cape May, N. J., Feb. 2, 1876.

A large, dark foreign bark, with a white quarter rail, lies near Somers shore, abreast of Cape May light, with main and mizzen topmasts carried away. She seems to be at anchor, with shoals all around her. No signal of distress is flying. A strong westerly gale renders it impossible to board her. The crew of the light house, however, with a boat, have been sent to the vessel, and a search has been made here and at Sea Grove by the wind.

Several of the bark reported ashore off here were rescued by the steamer *Vindicator* at five P. M. to-day. The bark dragged to the outer edge of Somers shoal and grounded.

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A SNOW BLOCKADE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 2, 1876.

Advices from Toano, Nev., this evening, say the Central Pacific passenger train that left Ogden Sunday evening is still at that place, waiting for the clearing of the track of snow. It is confidently expected, however, that it will get through some time to-night. The Utah Northern Railroad has been blocked since Tuesday, and in consequence of the snow it is believed it will probably be some days before trains will be able to pass the blockade. The mails and passengers are brought across the divide in sledges.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, U. S. ARMY.
Washington, Feb. 3, 1876.

Probabilities.
For the South Atlantic States, Middle States and lower lakes falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slowly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness and in the last district possibly snow.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, warmer east to south winds, increasing cloudiness and probably rain turning into snow in the two last districts.

For the upper lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling barometer, south to east winds, slightly warmer and generally cloudy weather and occasional snow, followed by rising barometer and cold northerly winds.

For New England, rising barometer, decidedly cold, southerly to northwesterly winds, diminishing to fair, followed by easterly winds and falling barometer.

The Mississippi River will continue slowly rising from Cairo down.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

CONFESSION OF A BANK ROBBER.

TERMER, ONE OF THE QUINCY BANK BURGLARS, DEAD—BEFORE DEATH HE CONFESSED WHO WERE HIS ACCOMPLICES—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF BONDS AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF DOLLARS BURIED.

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A special despatch to the *Gazette* from Evansville, Ind., says—

J. Termer, one of the Quincy Bank robbers, died on Tuesday night last of wasting consumption and asthma. His confession of the Quincy Bank robbery implicated three others, whose names are given, one of whom, at least, is accessible, and whose evidence might be obtained on condition of freedom if Termer's story is corroborated and the bonds found. He stated that himself, a thief named Hilsey, of Syracuse, N. Y., English Tom and another whose name we could not procure, were implicated in the bank robbery. After the party separated, on the division of the money—\$40,000—he and Hilsey undertook to bury the bonds, and the money was taken to the danger of detection in their negotiation. For this purpose they went to Chambers Junction, Iowa, and buried the bonds in a culvert in the railroad track. The bonds, amounting to \$350,000, were deposited in a tin box, which was placed in another box of wood, which was placed in another box of wood, which was placed in another box of wood.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA—MILITARY TITANS AS LEONORA.

"IL TROVATORE."

Verdi is probably the best abused man in Germany today. The readers of the German press and the matinee audience vent their spleen upon the only living representative of the Italian school of music. Yet Verdi has, in his later compositions, shown his adherence to the new school, as "Aida" may be considered as his best work, and one that displays his most thoughtful experience in operatic writing. Over twenty years ago the opera of "Il Trovatore" was first presented to the public in Europe. La Grange and Brignoli introduced it to the American public at the Academy of Music. The music is characteristic of Verdi, it shows him in the best light as a melodist. Despite the fact that the opera is well worn; that its numbers have become as familiar as national songs, if not more so; that it has become a theatrical lyric work; that the public has had it served up for twenty years in every shape and form, in every language and with every possible cast, "Il Trovatore" still holds its own as a popular prima donna.

The ridiculous libretto of Verdi, which is a very jolly rosy face and a crowd of characters, features, said the other day—"Why, Verdi feels bound to convict Babcock, because he knows that it would give him a great name!" and at the same time he complained about the fact that he was not a lawyer.

THE JURY PANEL.
which, he said, was drawn from remote counties like Pike, where there was a strong feeling against the Ring, or (what was called the Ring), while the population of St. Louis, which was about half of the entire Eastern District, was wholly unrepresented. It seems that the prosecution adopted in this instance the tactics of the Chicago authorities, who also went for their juries to the so-called "granger" districts, the great disgust of Hoeg, Behm and their friends, who thought that the jury would be biased in favor of the prosecution.

Colonel Dyer, the able and indomitable United States District Attorney, denied this most emphatically, to be sure, and declared that even if Maguire should be held innocent by twelve of his countrymen Babcock would still be convicted, for the reasons that the evidence against him was much stronger than it was against McKee and Maguire, and that it was of a different character. Of course, Dyer's energy is misdirected, for he is not a lawyer, but a politician, and he is not a lawyer, but a politician, and he is not a lawyer, but a politician.

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